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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

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THE JAPANESE STRATEGY.

The theory first advanced by the Advertiser that the plan of the Japanese campaign may be to hold Korea and the sea, not advancing into Manchuria except to make raids on the railroad and other points near the Yalu base, is re-enforced now and then by an expert opinion. This paper quoted the corroborative views of a member of the general staff of the United States Army some time ago and now finds similar expression in the war letters of the London Times. The London writer is the same military man whose forecast of what happened to the naval Russians at Port Arthur and Chemulpo has given him wide fame. He says: "It would be a fatal mistake for Japan to carry the campaign into the enemy's country. Having become master of the sea, of Korea, and of Port Arthur, Japan should, in my opinion, rest upon her arms. In my opinion, if she attempts to push on toward Harbin, the difficulty of maintaining communication with her base of supplies and the decreased utility of her navy, might so lessen her strength that disaster would follow. Even if the Japanese were successful in occupying Harbin, the Russian army need only establish a new base a few hundred miles westward on the Siberian railway—perhaps as far west as Lake Baikal—and when its strength had sufficiently augmented to outmatch the Japanese army at Harbin, advance upon that position, when the Japanese would be compelled to retreat from Harbin as did Napoleon from Moscow."

The Argonaut, which quotes the Times writers' comment, thinks it interesting but does not agree with the conclusion. It says: "There are many arguments which may be urged against the view he takes. It may be asked for example, if, in case Japan stood pat on her mastery of Korea, the Russians would not merely delay conflict until they were able to place on the banks of the Yalu an overwhelming force. Whatever the defects of the trans-Siberian railway, given time it can transport to Manchuria an indefinite number of men. It will not be necessary for it to transport all the provisions the troops will require. Manchuria is a rich country, and if, during the summer, the Russians hold it, while the Japanese remain inactive in Korea, there is no reason to suppose that Manchuria's production of wheat and fodder will fall short of many millions of bushels of wheat and many hundred thousand tons of fodder. Japan, on the other hand, is a poor country, and she can not maintain a costly war for long. Russia has today fewer troops in the Far East than she will have at any time later. Why is it not Japan's cue to force the fighting while her opponents are numerically not her superior—if any—to her own forces?"

The Argonaut lacks precise information. Manchuria is not a rich country in the agricultural sense. Its soil began to wear out hundreds of years ago and is only kept going by intensifying processes. A village of three or four hundred people finds two wicker vats about the size of 5000 gallon-water tanks, enough to store its winter supplies of millet, beans and corn. There is very little rice. If Russia should impress these crops as fast as they are raised, the swarming inhabitants would go hungry and make trouble, something Russia could not afford. Generally speaking the czar's army must depend upon supplies by rail; and it is said that the Siberian line can only carry enough food to supply the wants of 200,000 men. That is the limit of its capacity and is the reason why double-trackage is proposed.

As to the capacity of Japan to carry on a long war that is a matter of finance and not of food. All the Japanese soldiers really need in the field is compressed rice, dried fish and tea and a limited amount of forage. There is enough food of this kind available in the Empire to supply all its inhabitants, no matter where military levies may be stationed. The latter are fed at home and can be fed in Korea so long as the Japanese command the sea.

As to finances a dollar will go further in Japan than it will in Russia. So intense is the patriotism that the soldiers are willing to fight for nothing, if need be, and the farmers sell their wares at cost. Japan holds that it can, on the present scale of outlay, fight for two years without a foreign loan. A cutting down of expenditure in the way we have suggested, would extend the limit. As for loans, the present domestic one was subscribed several times over; and Japan's credit abroad is probably as good as Russia's. At least her interest rate is not higher.

So on the whole the Japanese situation is by no means bad. The little brown men have no reason to feel themselves outdistanced in any particular.

General and Southern New York have proved satisfactory to the growth of sugar lands and the industry of Manchuria has been demonstrated. It is necessary to have a...

SUGAR IN SIAM.

While Siam will hardly enter into future competition with Hawaii for methods of sugar production are both unique and interesting. In a report just made Paul Nash, Consul General at Bangkok, Siam, says that "the cultivation of sugar cane in Siam and the manufacture of sugar are industries which are capable of being increased greatly by the introduction of better methods in the production of the cane and modern machinery for the manufacture of the sugar. The mode of cultivation and manufacture which prevails at present is as follows: Cane is planted during the dry season (December to June) to make cuttings for planting in the beginning of the rainy season—about the end of June. These sections of cane are then planted (one or two together), the ground being kept well weeded and thoroughly hoed three or four times during growth. The ripe cane is crushed and the juice boiled in an iron pot, with the addition of a small quantity of lime, which precipitates the impurities and enables the clear liquid to be drawn off through a pipe into a second pot, where it is again boiled until it becomes a pale, yellow color. This boiling operation is repeated successively in three more pots, when the sirup has reached the consistency and color of molasses. This molasses is then ladled into small earthen pots, provided with apertures (like flower pots) closed by plugs, and there allowed to cool over night. When cold the pots are placed over other pots, the plugs removed, and the molasses allowed to drain off, leaving a coarse yellow sugar."

"The process of refining consists in pressing down in the pots the coarse sugar thus produced, covering it with prepared earth, and allowing it to stand for a fortnight. Upon removing the earth, a certain part of the sugar is found to be quite white. This layer is then removed, exposing the yellow sugar underneath, when the process is repeated until all the sugar is refined. The molasses which drains into the lower pots in the course of these operations is reboiled and subjected to the same processes as before."

"The quantity of sugar manufactured is far from being sufficient for home consumption and while the imports of refined sugar are increasing enormously, the unrefined product shows a marked decrease. This can be accounted for in either of two ways: The Siamese are learning to prefer refined sugar, or the production of the unrefined variety is increasing greatly. There are no statistics showing the amount of home-grown cane, so it is not certain what causes this decrease; although there is no doubt that there is a certain increase in the home production."

The charges made by George A. Davis before the Supreme Court of the United States against Attorney General Andrews and exploited by the Bulletin, came to nothing. They were received by the Department of Justice with a sniff of contempt and with some remarks about Davis of a pathological nature. Up to the time the Attorney General left Washington, the freak attorney had not been seen there and no one appears to know what has become of him or to care. The Bulletin, as his organ, ought to send out an exploring expedition with its other political contributor, George Markham, in charge. Every time the expedition should see a policeman it could stop and inquire.

It is a sign of demoralization when a power at war issues circulars and proclamations declaring that it will never give in. As the American Civil War waned the air was full of Confederate declarations about "dying in the last ditch." Within sight of defeat the Boers issued all sorts of boastful manifestoes. The war talk of Spain was never so spirited as when the battles of Manila bay and Santiago had cost that power a navy. So far Russia has followed the usual custom with the usual effect. The modesty of all Japan's statements about the war shines happily by comparison.

The long fight for the punishment of the hoodlums of the Territorial legislature has approached its end with the conviction of Meheula for the destruction of vouchers. The manner in which the case was handled by the United States District Attorney's office has won general respect and praise. There is to be noted also a marked improvement in jury work, especially among Hawaiians who are coming to appreciate their responsibilities in the jury box. Other indicted men, including Kumalae, who are accused of shady legislative practices, are to come before a Territorial jury later.

The conviction of two men, Meheula and Testa, has served to eliminate them politically. Neither can vote nor hold office unless pardoned by the President of the United States. It is an unpleasant thing at all times to transgress the Federal laws, for even if a light sentence is incurred, civil disabilities usually follow.

Governor Carter and his heads of departments will have their hands full today in trying to evolve a workable plan of economy under the new appropriations, that will please everyone. The majority of people will be satisfied with a skeleton form of government in which they get the bare necessities, as long as the outgo does not exceed the income and if taxes are not increased.

A few convincing arguments distributed in the shape of freight contracts to the Hill steamers will do much to solve the tourist question that tens of thousands of dollars expended in advertising literature.

Hilo people had better exercise a little care in crossing the bridge of Adm. H. H. H. If he waits here for the Hilo boat business, he is being pointed out by his associates that should be with him.

The establishment of a factory for converting sugar cane into sugar has been a step in the right direction. It is necessary to have a...

THE TRANSPORTS.

A strong movement is under way at St. Paul, where Jim Hill's railroad influence is paramount, to induce the Government to go out of the transport business and send its army freight by private lines. The movement begins just as Hill's great steamers are preparing for sea with Manila as one of their ports of call. Discussing the matter the St. Paul Globe points out that "the average rate paid during the calendar year 1903 for freight shipments from New York city to Manila via the Suez canal was \$11.91 per ton. According to the same report, the cost of shipping supplies from New York to San Francisco varies from \$45.34 to \$12.28 per ton, with an average rate between these points for the past calendar year of \$28.79. When these rates are compared with the commercial rate now in existence and offered by the Great Northern and its allied properties from Chicago, St. Louis and other interior points through to Manila of \$8 a ton, the difference between public and private management will become clear. While the rate of \$8 per ton would be increased somewhat in practice by the ship's option of measurement or weight, the comparison with what the government has to pay by other routes is suggestive."

These arguments have been pressed before but the Government, having its transports on hand and paid for, has seen no reason for laying them up or selling them for a song, with the prospect that private lines would then raise the price. It is not to be expected that the \$8 rate to Manila will last under any circumstances; it certainly would go up as soon as transport competition was out of the way. Inevitably all big steamship corporations, like the big railroad corporations, go into a pool or at least into "a gentlemen's agreement," as to rates. Combination is always cheaper than competition.

Honolulu, as a port of call for the transports, is disposed to stand by them; though its attitude might well be neutral in case of the coming of the Hill lines. But nobody is precisely certain that the Hill boats will come, while the transports are here. Under these conditions the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association will do well to aid in keeping them here, unless clearly of the opinion that something better can be had in their place.

RUSSIAN EXPLANATIONS.

The Russians may have intended to retreat beyond the Yalu but it is doubtful that they meant to leave twenty-eight pieces of artillery in the enemy's hands. Such a loss as that signifies a rout. Possibly the Russians were greatly outnumbered but that was the lookout of the General who entrusted twenty-eight quick-firing guns to an inferior force in the presence of the foe. Either way one looks at the affair, respect for Russia's military competence is not increased.

There is a singular naïveté in the Russians' story of their strategic plans. They would retreat into the mountains and there, choosing positions of their own, give battle with overwhelming numbers. Forewarned is to be forearmed; and the Japanese are far too cunning to be caught in any trap like that. Brave as they are in battle they are never rash in strategy. They have been massing in Korea since February and taking their time. They will continue to take it. And the theory still holds good that they are not going to spread themselves out in Manchuria now that they have all they want to war for—the possession of Korea and the command of the sea.

At intervals for two years back the Advertiser has called attention to the irregular manner in which the Government land business was being conducted on Hawaii. The point made was against the homesteading process. A long time ago the Hilo Tribune said that not three per cent of the homesteaders were bona fide and the statement was not contradicted. The Boyd regime was then in control of the land department. It might pay for the Governor and Commissioner Pratt to make a thorough examination of the homesteads and find out how far the people holding them have complied with the legal requirements.

That lively institution, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, is trying to get an "escalator" for the foot of Market street to enable people who now have to dodge across the thoroughfare there to make the trip safely. An "escalator" is a bridge, arched high above traffic, with a travelling foot path. The passenger simply stands still and is carried over, either way. There is at least one "escalator" in New York City where recognition of this convenience is pronounced.

Wireless telegraphy as a means of intercepting military messages is a new device of war. It is possible that intercepting messages in this way will be used in the future. The intercepting station will be a small building with a large antenna and a large number of operators. The intercepting station will be a small building with a large antenna and a large number of operators.

CENSUS BY ESTIMATE.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin which gives the estimated population of the United States for 1903, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions of the United States at 79,990,389. This is an increase of 2,949,014 since the census of 1900. The population is estimated for 438 cities having 10,000 or more inhabitants in 1900. According to these estimates, New York is now a city of 3,716,139 inhabitants; Chicago has 1,873,330; Philadelphia, 1,367,716. St. Louis has just passed and Boston has almost reached the 600,000 mark. San Francisco and Pittsburgh are close competitors, the former having 355,919 and the latter 345,943.

Referring to the inclusion of suburbs in cities, the bulletin says that of the 438 cities, with 10,000 or more population, 162 annexed territory between June 1, 1890, and June 1, 1903. There are no cities credited with 25,000 population in Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wyoming, Vermont and North Carolina.

California cities are credited with the 420; Oakland, 70,386; Sacramento, 30, following population. Los Angeles, 116,152; San Francisco, 355,919.

The manner in which the estimate is made is thus officially explained:

"The Bureau of Census has decided to make annual estimates of population based upon what is known as the arithmetical method. This is on the assumption that the annual increase for each year since the last census will be one-tenth of the decennial increase between the last census. The country as a whole, and most of the states and cities, are growing with a steadily decreasing per cent. of increase. As the condition has obtained in the United States for the last 20 years, it is likely to hold good in the immediate future. Under such conditions the arithmetical method has been proved more accurate than any alternative method. Estimates by this method based on the census population of 1880 and 1890 were made for the 78 cities, each of which had over 50,000 inhabitants in 1900, and the results compared with the census count. The estimates gave these cities a total annual increase between 1890 and 1900 of 407,028. The count showed an actual average increase of 415,793, or closer than estimates based on votes cast or the number of names in a directory or a total census of school children."

There are 1500 hides a month produced in Hawaii and these it is the purpose of the Metropolitan tannery to cure. This supply is enough to support a fair-sized boot and shoe factory. Hawaii ought to make its own leather goods, its own cigars and do its own insurance. It is the money a community keeps, not what it makes, which gives it prosperity and Hawaii has been sending away far more money than it needed to.

Guava jelly, canned pineapples and bananas are rapidly coming to the front as exports from Maui, and these products will one day net us a fortune a year.—Maui News.

Guava jelly sells for a good price on the mainland and is chiefly imported from the West Indies. It sometimes comes in the form of a hard paste. Enough guavas go to waste in Hawaii to keep the mainland market supplied with jelly of good quality.

Ginger is one of the export products of Jamaica. The root grows here as well as it does there and might profitably be cultivated as a by-product. Ginseng is a thing worth looking into as China takes all it can get of that aromatic root at a high price. On the cold altitudes of Maui and Hawaii ginseng might do wonders.

What Hawaii needs first of all is a competing line of steamers.

Weak voice from the grave of the Frear sensation: "I've won."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Gilson Bell, Supreme Court stenographer, leaves for Kailua today to report the Third Circuit term.

Democratic voters of the fourth precinct, fourth district, will hold a rally tomorrow evening in Shamrock hall, Nuuanu street.

Bids for the Hilo sewer system will be called for this month. The plans are like those of the Honolulu system in general details.

Moses Polohau, mail driver for Chas. Auld between Naalehu and Honouapo, Hawaii, was instantly killed a week ago tonight by the discharge of an automatic revolver he was handling in a store at Naalehu, where his parents live. He was shot in the forehead, the bullet passing through his head.

The vouchers cases in the Territorial court against Meheula, Johnson and Kumalae are postponed until Tuesday next, to await the return of C. W. Ashford, attorney for the defendants, from the Island of Hawaii.

A wealthy tourist has been impressed into the position of guardhouse in a suit brought against a local hotel, so as to intercept the money that would otherwise have gone to pay the tourist's score.

Frank J. Hume has been chosen to represent the press of Hawaii at the annual gathering of editors to be held at the World's Fair. The representatives and members will meet the Hawaiian press at the Hawaiian Hotel, Honolulu, on Monday morning next.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Governor Carter went to Waiolua yesterday afternoon.

There is talk of Chief Wyman taking charge of the Waikiki Inn and running it as a road house.

Mrs. Mabel Wing Castle has leased her College Hills house and is going to spend the summer in California.

A cablegram yesterday from Delegate Kuhio states that he and the Princess leave Washington today for Honolulu.

Governor Carter has called a meeting of the heads of his departments for Monday morning at eleven o'clock to discuss plans of economy.

Professor Koehle is reported to have offered to clear the State of Massachusetts of the gypsy moth pest if given \$15,000 each year, for three years as expenses.

It is stated that John Wise will not be appointed deputy sheriff at Waiman, because he refuses to sign the Republican roll. H. C. Beckley is mentioned for the place.

Judge Dole yesterday received an invitation from the president and directors of the St. Louis Exposition to visit the great show. A season complimentary pass for the Exposition was enclosed.

Governor Carter yesterday put in writing his permission for the band to make the mainland trip with J. C. Cohen, provided that it should be known as a private and not a government enterprise.

Secretary Atkinson has received from Delegate Kuhio an announcement that he hopes to be a candidate again in November. The same announcement was made to the Advertiser's Washington correspondent by Kuhio several weeks ago.

The Home Rulers, at their weekly meeting, refused to accept the resignation of D. Kalanokalani, Jr., as secretary. The report of the committee which favored its acceptance was voted down, 21 to 6. Kupihea is promising Kalanokalani, Jr., the nomination for Delegate if he sticks to the party.

Mrs. A. F. Judd, widow of the late Chief Justice Judd, and her two daughters sailed from London on April 22nd. They expect to arrive in Boston May 2nd, and will travel on to San Francisco the latter part of June. They intend to sail from the coast for their home in Honolulu on the Korea July 3rd.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Judge De Bolt has occupied his new house at Kaimuki.

Miss Elizabeth White will leave for San Francisco on the Alameda.

The 28th and 92nd companies of artillery sailed yesterday on the Transport Thomas for Honolulu.

The Hawaiian Chinese Club, composed chiefly of merchants of the nationality named, has been incorporated as a mutual benefit organization. Its headquarters are in Vineyard, near Liliha street.

Bandmaster Cannon of the Salvation Army and one Olds, a member of the Army band, had a difficulty yesterday evening over domestic matters, resulting in Olds' arrest for blacking the eye of the bandmaster.

A full complement of passengers will be aboard the steamship Mowena on her next trip up from the Colonies, leaving but few berths to be secured by local intending passengers. The vessel is due to arrive here May 4.

At a luncheon in honor of State Senator Hennich of Washington, by the directors of the Merchants' Association at the Alexander Young Hotel yesterday, the matter of promoting commerce and travel between Seattle and Honolulu was discussed.

A call has been made for Democratic primaries for a convention to elect delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis on July 6. The primaries will be from 2 to 8 p. m. next Saturday, and the convention on June 6 in Honolulu.

Deputy Attorney General Peters yesterday afternoon received a wireless telegram from Assistant Attorney General Prosser, who is attending the Fifth Circuit term at Lihue, asking that a stenographer be sent over by Tuesday's boat, as the term could not proceed without one.

C. G. Peck, in a letter from Champaign, Illinois, to the Hawaii Promotion Committee, claims that his mother was the second white child born in the Hawaiian Islands. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ruggles, who came here with the first American missionaries in 1820. The date of her birth was December 22, 1820.

Ida Mooney left for San Francisco in the barkentine Iringard. She is the woman who was taken from on board a steamer bound to the Colonies under a writ of habeas corpus requested by cable from San Francisco. Her evidence in court here was to the effect that she was under forcible deportation by order of some one in San Francisco purporting to be a police judge.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

United States Marshal Hendry returned yesterday from Kauai.

Judge De Bolt's jurors are all required to appear at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

C. Hedemann and J. B. Castle returned yesterday from their visit to the Hawaiian Commercial plantation on Maui.

W. E. Shaw, at 1104 Keeaumoku street, has some very choice pure White Leghorn eggs from imported fowls for sale.

Mrs. Dickey, President of the Ladies' Aid Society of Central Union church, with her sister, Mrs. Alexander of Oakland will be absent on Maui for two weeks.

A meeting of the heads of departments has been called by Governor Carter for this morning at eleven o'clock. Plans are to be discussed for putting into effect the new appropriation bill. The legislature passed a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to make expenditures as soon as he deemed it expedient.

Mrs. Mary Jones on the Alameda steamer for the coast on route to Philadelphia where her mother is living.

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Has won success far beyond the effect of advertising only.

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Based upon a prescription which cured people considered incurable.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Unites the best-known vegetable remedies, by such a combination, proportion and process as to have curative power peculiar to itself.

Its cures of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, and every kind of humor, as well as catarrh and rheumatism—prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the best blood purifier ever produced. Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appetite and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic and strength-restorer the world has ever known.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a thoroughly good medicine. Begin to take it TODAY. Get HOOD'S.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

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SUGAR.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|-----|--------|
| Ewa | 5,000,000 | 20 | 20 1/2 |
| Haw. Agric. Co. | 1,200,000 | 100 | 50 |
| Haw. Com. & Sugar Co. | 2,812,750 | 100 | 110 |
| Hawaiian Sugar Co. | 2,000,000 | 20 | 18 1/2 |
| Honolulu | 750,000 | 100 | 100 |
| Honolulu | 2,000,000 | 100 | 100 |
| Haiku | 500,000 | 20 | 18 1/2 |
| Kahuku | 500,000 | 20 | 18 1/2 |
| Kohala | 500,000 | 20 | 18 1/2 |
| Kipahulu | 100,000 | 100 | 130 |
| Koloa | 500,000 | 100 | 87 1/2 |
| McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd. | 5,000,000 | 100 | 87 1/2 |
| Ohau Sugar Co. | 5,000,000 | 100 | 87 1/2 |
| Onomea | 1,000,000 | 20 | 100 |
| Ookala | 500,000 | 20 | 100 |
| Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd. | 5,000,000 | 100 | 87 1/2 |
| Olowalu | 150,000 | 100 | 100 |
| Panahau Sug. Plan. Co. | 5,000,000 | 50 | 100 |
| Pacific | 500,000 | 100 | 100 |
| Pala | 750,000 | 100 | 100 |
| Pelepeke | 750,000 | 100 | 100 |
| Pioneer | 2,750,000 | 100 | 77 1/2 |
| Waialua Agri. Co. | 1,000,000 | 100 | 37 1/2 |
| Waikuku | 700,000 | 100 | 100 |
| Waimanalo | 250,000 | 100 | 100 |

STEAMSHIP CO.

Wilder S. S. Co. 500,000 100 100

Inter-Island S. S. Co. 800,000 100 100

MISCELLANEOUS.

Haw. Electric Co. 500,000 100 95 102 1/2

H. R. T. & L. Co., Pd 1,000,000 100 82 1/2

H. R. T. & L. Co., C 1,000,000 100 82 1/2

Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 1,000,000 100 82 1/2

O. R. & L. Co. 1,000,000 100 82 1/2

Hilo R. R. Co. 1,000,000 20 100

Haw. Gov't, 5 p. c. 100 100 100

Haw. Tor. 4 p. c. 100 100 100

Hilo R. R. Co., 5 p. c. 100 100 100

Hilo R. R. Co., 6 p. c. 100 100 100